FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1849. [NO. 1683.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE received in part, and expect by the 1st of September to receive the balance, of their **Fall and Winter Goods,** consisting of their usual variety of

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,

&c. &c., which they offer at the lowest market prices, for cash or good paper.

August 27, 1849. 82-8w

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November, and terminate the first Saturday in March, on the following branches:

Anatomy, by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by JOHN BELLINGER, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetries, by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, ST. JULIAN RAVENEL, M. D.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened the 1st day of November under the direction of the Demonstrator.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered by Drs. CAIN and HAYNE at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

Surgical operations furnished by the College Hospital are performed before the class.

Good boarding and lodging can be obtained at from three to four dollars per week.

JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D., Dean.

July 13, 1849. 82-6w

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES,
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

50,000 DOLLARS!

$25,000!! $10,000!

15 Drawn Numbers out of 75!

(Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks!)

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 112, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1849.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Capital of $50,000, 1 of 25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 Prize of 5,145, 10 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$170 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	85 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	42 50
Ditto	ditto 25 eighths	21 25

40,000 DOLLARS!

50 PRIZES OF $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class I, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1849.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $63,000, 1 of 26,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 10,477, 5 Prizes of 4,000, 5 of 3,000, 10 of 2,000, 100 of 1,000, 239 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$260 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Eighths,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.

82-td-pd

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

August 12, 1849. 80-tf

Notice to Shippers by Cape Fear River.

AT a meeting of the Presidents, Directors and Proprietors, of the *Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Merchants' Steam Boat Co.*, and *Cape Fear Steam Boat Co*, held in the Town of Fayetteville, August 21st, 1849, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the owners of Goods, Produce, or Freight of any kind, received by either of the Lines of Steam Boats, are to pay all expenses that accrue in Wilmington, except *Labor, Storage*, and *Commissions*.

Resolved, That the deduction of 10 per cent. on all Ocean Freights, heretofore made to all Shippers of Goods via Cape Fear River, be abolished on and after the first of September next, and the Agents give public notice of the same.

G. DEMING,
President Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
A. W. STEEL,
President Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Proprietors Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, August 21, 1849. 82-6t

REMOVAL.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. Wm. G. Matthews, Hay Street, where they offer a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, and in a few weeks expect to receive a very large additional supply.

August 21, 1849. 81-3w

150 CASKS LIME, of superior quality and in good order, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

August 20, 1849. 81-3w

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of Land above the old Steam Boat Warehouse, and betwixt there and the mouth of Blount's Creek, (known as the mouth of the Creek,) will charge after this date, the sum of $1 50 for all Rafts of Timber landed on their ground, and 6 cts. per 1000 feet for all Lumber landed on said premises.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Fayetteville, August 13, 1849. 81-4w

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile busines. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROBT McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., August 13, 1849. 81-tf

4000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by JNO D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

GROCERIES, &c.

WE have received by late arrivals, the following GOODS, which will be sold at moderate prices:—

75 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 do. Laguira do.
10 do. Old Java,
5 hhds. Cuba Sugars,
5 do. St. Croix and Porto Rico,
20 bbls. and half bbls. Refined Sugars,
2 boxes Loaf Sugar,
20 boxes common and family Soap,
5 boxes Steam Refined Candy,
2 do. Capers,
10 qr. casks assorted Wines,
5 do. Imported French Brandy.
Old Otard Brandy and Holland Gin,
Sallad Oil, Indigo, Nutmegs, Starch,
50 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather.

Also, in Store,

2000 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
2500 bushels Rock Alum do.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 11, 1849. 80-tf

NEW FALL GOODS,
BY THE STEAMER EVERGREEN.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just commenced to receive his Fall and Winter GOODS, and will be receiving by nearly every arrival from the North, until his supply of goods is completed. All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered by wholesale or retail at reduced prices.

August 9th, 1849. 80-tf

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE twelfth annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, October 22d, 1849, and continue until the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.
David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
A. E. Peticolas, M. D, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Museum, Apparatus and illustrations for the demonstrator departments have recently received many additions, and are now very complete. The facilities for Practical Anatomy are unsurpassed. The Clinical advantages are fully commensurate with the wants of the student, and especially valuable to those preparing for practice at the South. Clinical Lectures are given twice a week in the College Infirmary, (which is in immediate contiguity with the College,) and once a week in the Richmond Alms House. In these institutions the diseases occurring in Southern practice are met with, and the student has the most eligible opportunities of becoming acquainted with their types and treatment. The frequency of Surgical operations before the class, together with the facilities for witnessing the treatment of Surgical cases, renders this one of the best Schools of Practical Surgery.

Charges—Matriculation $5, Tickets of the Professors $105, Practical Anatomy $10, Graduation Fee $25; Board, including fuel, lights, and servants' attendance, may be obtained at $2½ to $4½ per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

August 3, 1849. 80-10w

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Lime.

J. & T. WADDILL.

August 11, 1849. 80-tf

TURNIP SEED.

LONG Island Turnip Seed, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

July 23. 77tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,

in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

May 18, 1849. 68tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

NOTICE.
LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
All kinds of Country Produce:
Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.
Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES

P. K. Dickinson, E. P. Hall, Gilbert Potter, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, Dr. Thos. H. Wright, Owen Fennell, A. L. Price, Wilmington, N. C.

July 13, 1849. 76-3m

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to arrest its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matters upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they arouse the vital powers and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand, ready for immediate use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—Use the pills as directed in costiveness, and all the very unpleasant feelings will disappear. Fresh air and change of scene, will much help in the cure. But the pills are all-sufficient, if persevered in, to effect a full restoration to health.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

August 10, 1849. 80-4m

DR. MARTIN'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Erickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent.

Yours, SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease.

It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shone & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846.

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,

(Signed) JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.

October 26, 1848. 39-cowY

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1849. 74tf

WITHOUT RUBBING OR BOILING.

THE right for using "THIBET'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND," for washing and cleansing Clothes without rubbing or boiling, together with the recipe for making the "Compound," for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

July 30, 1849. 78-tf

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 17, 1849. 77-tf

McFADYEN'S SPRINGS.

IN consequence of applications to that effect, Mrs. Walker, residing at Pearson's Mills, within one mile of the above Mineral Springs, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, will receive a few families or individuals as Boarders. Terms, $12 per month, $4 per week, or $1 per day. Children and servants half price. Further information may be obtained of Mrs. W. or of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

Cumberland County, June 1849. 72

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Muscovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1849. 77-tf

THE undersigned, Agent for Messrs. SWAIM & SHERWOOD, will receive subscriptions to the Greensborough Patriot, and will also receive and forward Advertisements for insertion in the Patriot.

Advertisements handed to me during Wednesdays, will appear in the Patriot on Saturday following.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1849. 77-tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;

To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.

April 7, 1849. 62tf

OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE at present occupied by E. L. Winslow, Esq., to whom apply, in the absence of the subscriber. Possession given in a few days.

E. J. HALE.

August 6.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

AS I have been desirous to dispose of my Residence on Maiden Lane and Union sts. for the last few years, and several persons have expressed a wish to purchase, I now offer it at Public Sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 22d Sept. next, at 12 o'clock. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

July 23, 1849. 77-ts

MANUFACTURING STOCK
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.

H. LEETE.

June 25, 1849. 73-tf

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.

NATHAN KING & CO.

July 16, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.

W. L. HALL.

June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.

NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.

June 4, 1849. 73-tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C.

CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

POETRY.

Selected for the Observer.

A BRIDAL SOLEMNITY.

The following *joe desperate* (*jeu d'esprit*) has been discovered among the writings of the Saxe Weimer family:

You broomish now, you goot man dare,
Vot stands upon the vloor,
To hab dish vowman for your vife,
Ant lub her evermore?
To feed her vell mid sour-crout,
Peens, puttermilk and cheese,
And in all dings to lent your aid
Dat vill bromote her ease?

Yes, ant you voman standing dare,
Do pledge your vord dish tay
Dat you vill dake for your husbant
Dish man, ant him opey?
Dat you vill ped and pord mit him—
Vash, iron, ment his clothes;
Laugh ven he schmiles, veep ven he sighs,
Den share his choys and voes?

Vell, den, I now, vidin dese valls,
Mit choy, and not mit krief,
Bronounce you pote to be von mint,
Von name, von man, von peef!
I pooblish now dese sacret bants,
Dese matrimonial ties,
Before mine vife, Got, Kate and Poll,
Ant all dese gazin' eyes.

Ant as de sacret schripture say,
Vot Got unites togedder
Let no man dare ashunder poot—
Let no man dare to sever,
Ant you britekroom, dare—here you shtop!
I'd not let go your gollar
Before you aushur me dis ding,
Dat ish—"VERE IBI MINE TOLLAR?"

Back Again.—Several of the students of South Carolina College resolved to draw the carriage of Doctor Maxcey into the woods, and fixed upon a night for the performance of the exploit. One of their number, however, was troubled with some compunctious visitings, and managed to convey to the worthy President a hint that it would be well for him to secure the door of his carriage house. Instead of paying any heed to this suggestion, the Doctor proceeded, on the appointed night, to the carriage house, and ensconced his portly person inside the vehicle. In less than an hour some half a dozen young gentlemen came to his retreat, and cautiously withdrew the carriage into the road. When they were fairly out of the College precincts they forgot their reserve, and began to joke freely with each other by name.

One of them complained of the weight of the carriage, and another replied by swearing that it was heavy enough to have the old fellow himself in it. For nearly a mile they proceeded along the highway, and then struck into the woods to cover which they concluded would effectually conceal the vehicle. Making themselves infinitely merry at the Doctor's expense, and conjecturing how and when he would find his carriage, they at length reached the spot where they had resolved to leave it. Just as they were about to depart—having once more agreed that the "carriage was heavy enough to have the old Doctor and all his tribe in it"—they were startled by the sudden dropping of one of the glass door panels, and the well-known voice of the Doctor himself thus addressed them: "So, so, young gentlemen, you are going to leave me in the woods, are you? Surely, as you have brought me hither for your own gratification, you will not refuse to take me back for mine. Come, Messrs. ——, and — —, and ——, buckle to, and let us return; it's getting late!"

There was no appeal; for the window was raised, and the Doctor resumed his seat. Almost without a word, the discomfited young gentlemen took their places at the pole, at the back of the vehicle, and quite as expeditiously, if with less voice, did they retrace their course. In silence they dragged the carriage into its wonted place, and then retreated precipitately to their rooms, to dream of the account they must render on the morrow. When they had gone, the Doctor quietly vacated the carriage, and went to his house, where he related the story to his family with much glee. He never called the heroes of that nocturnal expedition to an account, nor was his carriage ever afterwards dragged at night into the woods.

Spirit of the Age.

It is a very cruel thing to accuse an infant of "temper," and by harsh sounds and cross looks commence the terrible discipline of Fear. True, in that little frame and dormant mind there may rest the seeds of stormy passions and a disposition difficult to rule; but in the first months of life, depend upon it, physical suffering is the only cause of fretfulness. It is by this demonstration alone that a babe can express fatigue, illness or discomfort. Remember how a string too tight, over much clothing, or too little, may distress its fragile body; and the breath of a nurse who has eaten onions or peppermint, or any noxious food, will generally offend the delicate sense of an infant, and set it crying. Instead of reproving the little helpless creature for fretfulness, we should look upon it as a distinct intimation that something is amiss, and examine and inquire accordingly. The instincts of children, like those of animals, are infinitely less corrupted than ours; and for this reason, when infancy is past, it is very wrong to compel children to partake of food which they positively and decidedly dislike.

Death of Judge Philip N. Nicholas.—Judge Nicholas, of the Superior Court of this city, died at his residence Saturday morning. He was suddenly stricken down Thursday, and continued in a state of apparent unconsciousness until he expired.

Judge N. was at an early age elected Attorney General for the State. He was subsequently President of the Farmer's Bank for many years, and about eight years since he was elected Judge of the new Circuit which was created in this city, and which, we believe, expires with him.—*Richmond Whig.*

Land Frauds.—We understand that there are advertisements in the English papers of an agency in London offering land in Irwin county (Ga.) for sale in lots of 490 acres, at six shilling per acre. A flaming account is given of the country, its facilities and advantages, and its vicinity to the Altamaha and *Flint river railroad*. Now, in this State, it is notorious that those very lots of 490 acres can be obtained at Milledgeville for the fees of the grant, $5 per lot. Some honest but ignorant people have been defrauded in this way of at least $500, to say nothing of their loss of time, disappointment, &c. An Englishman lately came to this country with his family and moved to Irwin to look up his land and settle it, when he found it out of the question to do so; and, after narrowly escaping starvation, abandoned his purchase and returned to this city, after the loss of much time and all his money.—*Savannah Republican.*

A Noble and Daring Act.—One of the steamboats recently burnt at St. Louis had on board thirty kegs of powder when the fire broke out. Mr. Lewis Brown, one of the pilots, was aware of this fact, and at great personal hazard went down into the hold of the vessel, and threw twenty-nine of the thirty kegs into the river. He had barely time to escape when the fire communicated to the hold, and in a few moments the remaining keg exploded, stunning several firemen in the neighborhood. But for this daring act of Mr. Brown many lives would very probably have been lost. Such acts deserve some tangible reward.

Copper Types.—An exhibition of a machine for making types out of copper, has recently been made in London with much success. The inventor is a Mr. Petit. Instead of the old and complicated processes, by which types are usually cast, a strip of copper wire, upon a revolving wheel, passes through a series of wheels, levers, pulleys and cranks, of the simplest description in reality; the type is struck or punched at the same moment that its size is mathematically determined; and after passing two other simple machines, is ready for use. By means of a small steam engine, applied to the type-making machine, sixty per minute can be struck, or thirty-six thousand per diem. The clearness and beauty of the impression of the types thus produced, delight all connoisseurs. In the new process, instead of fusing and pouring into moulds to give the necessary form, the inventor of the apyrotype machine effects this by a mechanical operation at ordinary temperatures, chiefly by means of powerful pressures and the use of steel dies and matrices. The type thus produced possesses the utmost sharpness of outline and hardness, in consequence of the superiority of the metal employed, and the pressure to which it has been subjected.

Serpents in a pile in South America.—In the savannahs of Izacubo, in Guiana, I saw the most wonderful, most terrible spectacle that can be seen; and although it be not uncommon to the inhabitants, no traveller has ever mentioned it. We were ten men on horseback, two of whom took the lead, in order to sound the passage, whilst I prefered to skirt the great forests. One of the blacks who formed the vanguard, returned at full gallop, and called to me—"Here, sir, come and see the serpents in a pile." He pointed out to me something elevated in the middle of the savannah or swamp, which looked like a bundle of arms. One of my company then said, "This is certainly one of the assemblages of serpents, which heap themselves on each other a violent tempest; I have heard of these but have never seen any; let us proceed cautiously and not go too near." We were within twenty paces of it, the terror of our horses prevented our nearer approach, to which none of us were inclined.

On a sudden, the pyramid mass became agitated; horrible hissings issued from it; thousands of serpents rolling spirally on each other, shot forth out of their circle their heads, presented their envenomed darts and fiery eyes to us. I own I was one of the first to draw back; but when I saw this formidable phalanx remaining at its post and appearing to be more disposed to defend itself than to attack us, I rode around it in order to view its order of battle, which faced the enemy on every side. I then sought what could be the design of this numerous assemblage; and I concluded that this species of serpent dreaded some collosian enemy, which might be the great serpent of Cayman, and that they reunite themselves after having seen this enemy, in order to resist it in a mass.

Humboldt.

"Hear, Hear!"—The celebrated Rich'd Brinsley Sheridan was very much annoyed on one occasion, in the House of Commons, by a member continually interrupting him by shouting, "hear, hear!" In the course of the debate Sheridan took occasion to allude to a political contemporary, whom he described as one who wished to play the rogue, but only had sense enough to play the fool. "Where," exclaimed Sheridan—placing great emphasis on the word *where*—"shall we find a more foolish knave, or a more knavish fool than this?" "*Hear, hear,*" was instantly bellowed by the member in question. Sheridan instantly turned round and bowed to the gentleman, thanking him for his prompt reply to his question, and sat down amid convulsions of laughter from all but the unfortunate member.

A Curious Fact.—It is stated that of the five hundred and forty young ladies who fainted last year, more than one half fell into the arms of gentlemen. Only one had the misfortune to fall on the floor.

Can't be Done.—An Irishman who had blistered his fingers by endeavoring to draw on a new pair of boots, exclaimed: "By Saint Pathrick! I believe I shall niver git thim on till I wear thim a day or two."

THE ESCURIAL.

The Escurial is perhaps the most celebrated palace on the continent of Europe. It is situated among the wild, sombre scenery of the old Castilian mountains, about twenty-two miles from Madrid.—This enormous palace, seven hundred and forty feet in length, by five hundred and eighty feet in breadth, was reared by Philip II in the middle of the sixteenth century at an expense of about fifty millions of dollars. Philip, austere, gloomy, fanatical, selected this wild and gloomy fastness as the site of his palace, and reared the regal mansion in the form of a gridiron, in commemoration of the instrument of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence. The embellishments of more modern kings, and the luxuriant foliage of trees and shrubbery, have now invested even this uncouth order of architecture with a kind of venerable beauty. Four towers at the angles represent the legs of the gridiron. The Spanish description of this structure forms a large quarto volume. It is stated that there are eleven thousand doors.—This may be an exaggeration, and yet the enormous edifice, with its cupola, its domes, its towers, its chapel, library, painting gallery and college, mausoleum, cloisters, regal saloons, apartments for domestics and artisans, its parks, gardens, walks and fountains, constitute almost a city by itself. A statue of St. Lawrence is over the grand entrance, with a gilt gridiron in his hand.

Spacious reservoirs, constructed upon the neighboring mountains, collect the water, conveyed by aqueducts, to supply ninety-two fountains. A very beautiful road, about a mile in length, fringed with lofty elms and lindens, is the avenue to this magnificent palace, and a subterranean corridor of equal length, arched with stone, connects the edifice with the neighboring village.

Underneath the building is the subterranean chamber called the Pantheon, the burying place of the royal family. It is a very magnificent apartment, circular in its form, thirty-six feet in diameter, its walls encrusted with the most beautiful and highly polished marble. Here repose the mouldering remains of the Spanish monarchs. Their bodies lie in marble tombs, one above another. A long arched stairway lined with polished marble, beautifully veined, conducts to this mausoleum, far below the surface of the earth. A magnificent chandelier, suspended from the ceiling, lighted upon extraordinary occasions, sheds noonday brilliance upon this grand yet gloomy mansion of the dead. The labor of many years was devoted to the construction of this sepulchre.

For nearly three hundred years the domes and towers of this monument of Spanish grandeur and superstition have withstood the storms which have swept the summer, and wrecked the winter's sky. Many generations of kings, with their accumulated throng of courtiers, have, like ocean tides, ebbed and flowed through these halls. But now the Escurial is but a memorial of the past, neglected and forgotten. Two hundred monks, like the spirits of dead ages, creep noiselessly through its cloisters, and the pensive melody of their matins and vespers floats mournfully through their deserted halls. Here have been witnessed scenes of revelry and scenes of fanaticism—the spirit of sincere though misguided piety, and the spirit of reckless and heaven-defying crime, such as few earthly abodes have ever exhibited. The fountains still throw up their beautiful jets, but the haughty cavaliers and the high-born maidens and dames who once thronged them have disappeared, and the pensive friar, in sackcloth and hempen girdle, sits in solitude upon the moss-grown stone. The blaze of illuminations once gleamed from those windows and corridors, and night was turned to day as songs and dances resounded through hall, and bower, and grove. Now midnight comes with midnight silence, and solitude, and gloom; and nought is to be seen but here and there the glimmer of some faint taper from the cell where some penitent monk keeps his painful vigils.—The jewelery and the flaunting robes of fashion, and the merry peals which have ushered in the bridal party, have passed away, and now the convent bell but calls world-renouncing, joyless hearts to the hour of prayer, or tolls the knell, as, in the shades of night, the remains of some departed brother are borne, with twinkling torches and funeral chants, to their burial. And yet how many are there, weary of the world, with crushed hearts and dead hopes, who would gladly find, in these dim cloisters, a refuge from the storms of life.—Here soon, beneath this marble canopy, the body of the hapless Isabella will moulder to the dust. May God grant that when the trump of the archangel shall awake her from the long sleep of the grave, she may arise to sit upon a more exalted throne, and to wear a brighter crown than mortal mind hath ever conceived.

Abbott's Kings and Queens.

Progressive Surgery.—The following anecdote is said to have formed part of an introductory lecture delivered before the School of Medicine of Dublin: "A young surgeon some time since consulted Mr. *Kirby*, the illustrious founder of this school, as to the course he should pursue in order to obtain a livelihood by his profession. The consultee replied: 'My young friend, go and attend, with all due care and diligence, a sweep; that sweep, when cured, will get you another sweep as a patient; this latter will get you the kitchen maid, the kitchen maid will get you the cook, the cook will get you the lady's maid, and the lady's maid, in the plentitude of her gratitude, will get you the lady herself, and thus you culminate and cap the climax.'"

The Principal of an Academy, in an advertisement, mentioned his Female Assistant and the "reputation for teaching which she bears;" but the printer—careless fellow—left out the "which," so the advertisement went forth commending the lady's reputation for "*teaching she-bears!*"

THE CUBA ENTERPRISE.

Since the President's Proclamation against illegal enterprises has reached the principal cities of the Southwest, some of the newspapers of those places begin to disclose what they know or have heard upon the subject. We make from them a few extracts:

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF AUGUST 18.

The Projected Foray.—It has been well known for some weeks past that a movement of a singular character has been in progress. Some three or four weeks since placards were stuck up in the streets, to the effect that one thousand able-bodied men were wanted, and the inducements of good pay held out. A large number, amounting to several hundred, (it is said six hundred,) accepted the *invitation*, and have been transported, as a temporary rendezvous, first to Cat Island, and subsequently to Round Island, both of which islands are in the State of Mississippi. These adventurers, soldiers, laborers, or whatever they may be called, are amply provided with all the necessary conveniences of subsistence, rations, camp equipages, tents, &c. &c., and appear to maintain a regular system of subordination. They are without arms of any description, and, as far as we are advised, they have committed at least no overt act in violation of the laws requiring the interference of the civil power.

The officers of the Federal Government have been watching the movement closely, but no reliable information could be obtained that would authorise their interposition, and no informant could be found who would depose to any tangible facts; moreover, although they were recruited and organized in New Orleans, these people are, and have been for some time, beyond the jurisdiction of the authorities of Louisiana.

It is, we believe, impossible for any one, not of the party, to say, with any degree of accuracy, what is the real object and destination of this expedition. Whether it is destined to conquer the Sierra Madre, invade Cuba, revolutionize Nicaragua, dethrone the Mosquito King, or to build the Panama railroad, are all matters of conjecture. We have no doubt the Government at Washington has been kept duly advised.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE OF AUGUST 18.

For several weeks past rumors have been current that a secret movement was in progress in this city for the organization of a considerable armed force. Although marked prudence and caution distinguished the proceedings, it was necessarily almost impossible to prevent some slight inkling of the facts from escaping, though the parties implicated have succeeded in suppressing the precise object of the contemplated expedition. So quietly have these movements been effected, that while the public has been aware that something significant was on foot, its curiosity has been baffled in seeking to penetrate the mystery. Rumor stated that enlistments were being rapidly made; that already a force estimated at from six hundred to eleven hundred men had been draughted; that every man, upon signing the roll, received a handsome amount in bounty and liberal promises of pay and rations; and, finally, that the heavy expenses attendant upon the execution of the project were defrayed by a certain commercial house not a thousand miles distant from the Post Office.—Such was common report, but as it could indicate nothing specific in respect to the object of these enlistments, and as we had time and again heard half a dozen similar stories of expeditions for the establishment of the Republic of Sierra Madre, which ended in smoke, we did not deem it worth while to make this a subject of newspaper speculation.

From the proclamation of President Taylor it will be naturally inferred that the same rumors have reached the Federal authorities, and have been regarded as grave enough to call forth an official prohibition of all organized attempts at aggression upon the territories of friendly nations. The proclamation evidently points to Cuba as the supposed aim of the secret expedition. Such an impression is, however, not altogether probable. The idea of the island of Cuba being invaded by a force of five hundred or a thousand men carries its refutation on its face. No degree of foolhardiness and temerity would justify a movement so utterly desperate. It is infinitely more likely that the secret adventurers are bound to Mexico. Ever since the occupation of the line of the Sierra Madre by the American army, the project of conquering the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and Leon, of detaching them from the Mexican Republic, and of constituting them into an independent confederacy, has been fermenting in the brains of a large number of persons, some of whom we know to be men of standing and intelligence. Associations have been formed under the title of "Owls," a constant correspondence in cipher has been carried on with certain parties in Mexico, and the scheme has been sedulously fostered by a number of leading spirits in both Republics. It is our impression that the movements here are directed towards this object, and are not intended to operate upon the island of Cuba. At the same time we are disposed to believe that the authorities at Washington must possess more accurate and definite sources of information than can be gathered here from mere street rumor; and the President in his proclamation states distinctly that the Executive has reasons for believing that the expedition points to the island of Cuba.

Be these things as they may, the proclamation is well-timed, and offers strong evidence that the Government is resolved to discountenance all lawless efforts at the invasion of foreign territory. Every mind that is swayed by sentiments of justice will approve the course of the Executive in promptly interposing his official disclaimer of the slightest participation in designs that are at war with political rectitude and international obligations. Such a policy is in strict accordance with that which belongs peculiarly to a Republic. It should be our pride, while defending our own rights, to respect those of other nations; and President Taylor has acted well and wisely in manifesting thus early and decidedly his determination to act in conformity to this precept.

FROM THE MOBILE ADVERTISER OF AUGUST 19.

The Proclamation of the President, which we publish this morning from the Picayune, we presume relates to a collection of men now assembling on Horn Island. We understood some days since that they then numbered about seven hundred men, armed, equipped, and uniformed, under the command of Col. White, who commanded the expedition to Yucatan. The rank and file, it is said, know nothing of their destination, and the superior officers are perfectly close upon the subject.

FROM THE MOBILE HERALD OF AUGUST 19.

We can scarcely doubt that a secret scheme is on foot to revolutionize Cuba. A fortnight or three weeks ago a large body of men—from four to *five hundred* we are told—rendezvoused at one of the islands in the sight of East Pascagoula Hotel. By some it was supposed they were destined for Yucatan, to aid the whites against the Indians, or Vera Cruz, to take a stand in the Sierra Madre movement. Others thought the field of operation was Cuba. The Cabinet at Washington seems to be impressed with the belief that something of the sort is in progress.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

The Cuba Expedition.—Various reports have been circulated about town for several days past in regard to the rumored Cuba expedition—that enlistments were being made in this city at $7 a month, and $1,000 at the end of the year, and that a vessel was shortly to sail with them for the Gulf. We have good reason to believe that these reports are founded in fact, but what the real facts are we have been unable to ascertain on account of the secrecy observed by the parties concerned.

The United States Marshal and District Attorney of this District have been notified from Washington to keep a vigilant eye upon the movement. It is understood, however, that the leaders have taken high legal advice, so as in no way to violate the *letter* of the law.

The island of Cuba.—This island is 624 miles in extreme length, with a width varying from 22 to 117 miles, and covers an area of 37,000 square miles, being about the size of the State of Maine. It contains a population, at the present time, of 1,400,000; of which about 610,000 are whites, 190,000 are free colored, and 600,000 slaves. Its imports in 1847 were $32,389,119, of which $7,049,975 were from the United States. Its exports during the same period were $27,998,770, of which $12,394,876 were to the United States. In 1847 the number of arrivals at its ports was 3,740, and the number of clearances 3,346. Its principal harbors are the finest in the world. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with Cuba is 476,773 tons. It has 195 miles of railroad completed and in successful operation, and 61 miles in course of construction. It is well watered by numerous rivers, and its surface, except in the central portion of the island, diversified with mountains. Only two-fifths of its surface are cultivated. Of the remaining three-fifths, now unused, one is probably worthless, leaving one-half of its agricultural resources undeveloped. The climate is so genial that it yields two crops a year of many of its productions. It also abounds in materials for manufacturing purposes, and its mountains contain mines of copper which are worked to considerable advantage.—*Boston Transcript.*

NO MORE MEXICAN TERRITORY.

Mr. Dallas, the late Vice President of the United States, has published a long letter on the subject of the treaty with Mexico, containing the following important provision of the treaty which has escaped the notice probably of many of those who are in the habit of discussing the subject of future revolutions in Mexico and accruing annexations of Mexican territory to the United States. Under the provisions, so long as the treaty lasts, no matter how many independent pieces of territory may be chipped off from the Mexican Republic, not one of them can be annexed to the U. States without the free consent of the Mexican Government:

"To such of our fellow citizens as view with discontent the enlargement of our territory, it may be some consolation that this treaty emphatically provides against further extension south. No change is ever to be made in this boundary, except by the *express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its own constitution.* The stipulation is stringent and unequivocal. Its covert allusion to the annexation of Texas cannot be mistaken; and it is an inviolable pledge by both contracting parties that such a case shall never be again enacted. Tamaulipas, New Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Lower California, may separately or together achieve independence, but, without the positive and constitutional sanction of the central authorities in Mexico, not one of them can be admitted into our Union except by manifest breach of faith. The general principles and practices under the laws of nations, to which we so justly appeal in vindication of our course as to Texas, are henceforward, as between the American and Mexican confederacies, specially modified and restricted. How far it was either prudent or politic on our part to do this has ceased to be an open question. It is done, deliberately and voluntarily done; and extension in that quarter is arrested by an insurmountable barrier of national honor and justice."—*Norfolk Beacon.*

THE MEXICAN PROTOCOL.

The National Intelligencer contains an elaborate examination of the subject of the Protocol to the Mexican treaty, which, no doubt expresses the views and conclusions of the present Administration. The Mexican government has shown a disposition to consider the Protocol as a key or guide to the construction of the provisions of the Treaty of Peace. That such a view of it is not justified either by the facts of the case or by the law and usage of nations, is abundantly shown by this exposition.

The following is a summary of the results to which the article referred to, arrives, after a full investigation of the matter:

1. That our Commissioners had no powers to negotiate on any of the points to which the Protocol refers, except as to the mode of payment of the 12,000,000, on which, however, they could conclude nothing until the treaty of peace as amended on our part, had been ratified by Mexico.

2. That the explanations and assurances given by our Commissioners to the Mexican Government are in direct opposition to the sense of the treaty of peace, as clearly and unequivocally shown by its terms.

3. That the treaty was ratified by the Mexican Government, without any protest, exception whatever, in its act of ratification, to any part of the treaty.

4. That the ratification was given by the Mexican Government with the full and certain knowledge, on its part of the exactness of the 1st and 2d of the above propositions.

5. That the Mexican Government confirmed its assent to the treaty by immediately afterwards accepting the first instalment of three millions of dollars, made payable to it by the United States, under the 12th article, and by other acts in accordance with other stipulations of the same.

If these propositions be admitted—and no grounds can be seen for impunging any one of them in any way—it follows necessarily that Mexico is bound to the observance of the treaty in all respects, by every principle of national law and national honor; and the United States are equally justified in disregarding the interpretations to which their Commissioners assented, in signing the Protocol without any power or authority to do so, and in express contravention of their instructions

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S TOUR.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20, 1849.

One most gratifying feature of General Taylor's visit to the people is, that Democrats as well as Whigs have everywhere greeted him with the warmest enthusiasm, and have in every instance become attached to him for his political and personal honesty, just in proportion to the amount of their intercourse with him.—Considering the violence and unscrupulousness with which he has been assailed—the unsparing efforts to traduce him, not only by means of the vilest and grossest misstatements that the hope of future and magnificent reward can extort from fertile imagination,—this universal praise from friends and foes alike was not to have been expected. Since the President first set out upon his visit through Pennsylvania, the pen of slander has been uncommonly productive, and not less remarkable for the originality of its falsehoods. The anecdotes that have been put forth in regard to him, by the Locofoco presses, are as wholly and entirely without foundation as are their authors of character. In all his conversations, and in all his speeches, the language of the President is plain, chaste, concise and entirely correct. So struck was one of the most prominent Locofoco leaders of Pittsburg with this fact, that he remarked, as soon as the President's speech was concluded on Saturday, that it was the most effectively eloquent and chaste of any speech that he ever heard in his life.

This is one of the many expressions of the kind that have been made. At York, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Carlisle, Chambersburg and the intermediate places, the same remarks have been made, and the names of the individuals who expressed them can be given. One of them at least is well known throughout the country as a prominent man and a Cass and Butler Elector. The only instance in which the President has been rudely met, occurred at Greensburg, and is sufficiently explained by the fact that the Loco Foco was in liquor at the time.

It is the plain, honest and sincere characteristics of General Taylor that every where are so gratifying to the people, that stir up the Loco Foco presses, and correspondents to lie about the President—to relate incidents that never occurred, and to put words in his mouth that he never uttered. There is not one of these sneaking villifiers that dare make a single one of the many misstatements over his name.

Upon the subjects of Tariff, Sub-Treasury, Internal Improvements, Foreign Policy of the Government, &c., the views of the President are well settled, concise and correct, according to the principles of the Whig party. On Saturday evening he spoke nearly three quarters of an hour upon these questions, giving his views with the same force, precision, and modesty that is exhibited in his Mexican dispatches, or the celebrated Æsop letter to Mr. Marcy.

I. He is in favor of a modification of the Tariff of 1846, but not in favor of the entire re-establishment of the Tariff of '42. He is in favor of departing, so far from the *ad valorem* system as to afford a just and sufficient discrimination in favor of such manufactured domestic articles or merchandise as come in competition with foreign labor. He is in favor of the passage by Congress of such a bill as shall afford *real* protection to the laboring classes of the country, without being so restrictive as constantly to be a mark for the exercise of political prize-shooters.

II. He is not in favor of making an indiscriminate attack upon the whole Sub-Treasury system until it shall have been thoroughly tried under the management of new and more capable officers; though he believes that it already needs many modifications. In other words, in order to save the country from the commercial embarrassments which a wholesale change in the financial policy of the Government must always produce, General Taylor believes it to be the duty of the Government to give the existing Sub-Treasury system a fair trial under the management of more honest and competent men.

III. He is in favor of Internal Improvements.

IV. In regard to the foreign policy of the Administration, he is for sustaining the honor of the country at all hazards, but believes that the policy of peace is the only prosperous policy.

The late proclamation by the President in reference to the expedition secretly fitting out against Cuba, was not written at Washington, as has been stated. General Taylor prepared it with his own hand at Harrisburg, while suffering severely from his late attack of Cholera morbus. The Loco Foco presses have endeavored to make much capital out of it, but not a word which they have yet stated in regard to it is true. It was written, copied and dispatched by the President's own hand, in a brief space of time.

GEN. TAYLOR AT PITTSBURG.

The Pittsburg Gazette of Wednesday says: "That General Taylor has greatly increased his personal popularity, by thus mixing among the people, and has left an excellent impression upon all who had intercourse with him, will not be denied.—The simplicity and urbanity of his manners, his unaffected modesty of demeanor, which high station and the most enthusiastic public demonstration cannot destroy, his sterling common sense, his freedom from predjudices, his ardent desire to do justice to all classes and sections, the warm patrotism manifested in every thing he says and does—a patriotism which is undimmed by sectional influences—his freedom from fashionable and injurious personal habits of every kind, all are calculated to win esteem and inspire confidence. If any of his friends felt unassured of his fitness for the high station to which he is exalted, before his visit, his presence and his conversation have expelled every doubt. The confidence inspired by a firm trust in the wisdom and undoubted integrity of their Chief Magistrate has dispelled every fear. General Taylor has enshrined himself in the *hearts* of the people of Pennsylvania, and they will stand by him with the firmness of their native mountains, despite all the slanders which his reckless and unprincipled enemies may heap upon him. The poisoned shafts fall harmless about the feet of the brave old soldier, shielded as he is by uprightness and truth.

An Incident at Pittsburg.—We were amused with the spirit of a passage between Gen. Taylor and some ragged little urchins as the reception cortege was passing through the Fifth Ward.

Half a dozen ragged but merry little rogues were eagerly speculating as to the identity of the great hero of Buena Vista, Monterey, and that had "knocked so many Mexicans," but were unable to assure themselves which of the four in the vehicle assigned to the President was the great man. One "swanged" that Col. McCandless looked like a general that would "play thunder and break things."

Another had it that Mr. A. W. Loomis had the cut of a general, and another that Gov. Johnson looked more like a great conqueror.

The other small, quiet-looking man, with so kindly a face and so winning a smile, they all agreed "did'nt look savage enough." But the excitement of speculation rose to fever height, and one little rascal, in primitive shirt and trousers, resolved to assure himself as to the *real general*, sang out at yell pitch, "take off your hat, Old Zack, so we can know you for certain."

The general turned to the voice, and with a nod and a smile at the little group, gravely took off his hat amid a most deafening peal of cheers.—*Com. Jour.*

THE PRESIDENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *News*, states that the journey of the President from Bedford Springs to Somerset was marked by continued demonstrations of public admiration. He says: "At every town, village, cross-road, hamlet, and tavern, they have turned out *en masse*—men, women, and children—and greeting him as no man was ever before greeted, at least in this part of the country."

The party stopped to dine at a small roadside tavern in the mountains, and, after dinner, it appears General Taylor entered into conversation with a red-hot Locofoco, which is thus reported:

Loco.—[Walking up to the President] Gineral, how d'ye do? I'm glad to see ye, but I did'nt vote for ye, cause I'm a Democrat.

Gen. Taylor.—I'm just as glad to see you for all that; I came here to see Whigs, Democrats, and Natives, and all, and am glad to see all.

Loco.—You said you should be the President of the people, and not of a party, and that you wouldn't be proscriptive; but you've turned out the Democrats and nobody else!

Gen. Taylor.—Who else could I turn out?—Nearly all the office-holders were of your party, and I, of course, desire an equalization. If I should let your friends have all the places, and the Whigs none, it would be proscribing the Whigs!

Loco.—You're right, Gineral; I never thought of that. I b'lieve the Democrats *did* have all the places—that's a fact! They first got them from Gineral Jackson.

Gen. Taylor.—Yes, my good friend, they've had possession of them for nearly twenty years; and they ought to be satisfied with *their half* hereafter.

This argument satisfied the Loco, and he owned up. The whole affair ended in a general laugh, and, shaking the General by the hand, he exclaimed, "You're right, Gineral," and repeated it until the carriage rolled away.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

We have been neither inattentive nor unconcerned observers of the President's progress, on his tour of visitation to those parts of the Union with which he was unacquainted—a step which we suppose he would scarcely have taken, at such a sickly season, had he not been impelled by a patriotic desire to know something of the people and circumstances of those States, before the meeting of Congress and the preparation of his message to that body. At least such an idea seems reasonable, in view of the known character of the man. It appeared a bold step, to commence such a tour entirely unaccompanied, seeing that he was about to hold intercourse with a portion of the American people differing vastly in their habits, and in their views on many important subjects, from those with whom he had been accustomed to associate; and especially when it is remembered that the first six months of his political and official life have not yet passed away. Perhaps no other man than Gen. Taylor would have done thus; none could have done it with more complete success, both as to the comporting of himself before the people and the confirmation of the public confidence in his patriotism and discretion, and his disinterested singleness of purpose to exercise his power and influence for his country's good. Everywhere his reception has been enthusiastic, and everywhere his pure republican manners have made him appear and feel at home among his fellow citizens.

One would have supposed that the Washington Union—of the numerous smaller journals that follow its lead we say nothing—would feel and profit by the rebuke thus administered for the discourteous personalities respecting the chief magistrate of the nation in which it has indulged.—When the late Mr. Polk visited this and other cities in his official capacity, the Whig journals, although they had ample reason to complain of the misrepresentation—if he were living we would say the trick—to which he resorted, in the notorious Kane letter, to secure his election, uniformly treated him with respect for the sake of the office he held. They never caricatured his spontaneous speeches, if spontaneous they were, or sought to bring contempt upon his person, merely because they disapproved of his political views, or were mortified at the means by which his elevation to the presidency was secured. His election to the chief magistracy having been accomplished, he became to them the representative of their country and of republicanism on this continent, and received *personally* the full measure of their respect. Very different has been the conduct of the Washington Union, and very discreditable has its course been to any journal professing to be republican, attached to the American form of government and to American institutions, and edited by American citizens and gentlemen.

We do not hesitate to say that the course pursued by the Union is just that which a journal, anti-republican in principle, though not honest enough to avow it, would follow in seeking to bring republicanism into contempt in the estimation of other nations. The Union follows the tactics of those Irish newspapers which it has often applauded as potent aids in weakening the power of monarchy.—They excited revolutionary feelings and republican tendencies, and aroused in the breasts of many contempt for and aversion to sovereigns, and vice-regents, and monarchical institutions, by pouring ridicule and abuse upon their sovereign and her deputies; and the Union is trying to do just the same thing with reference to the President of this republic and his Cabinet. We do not wonder that doubts have already been expressed of the sincerity of the Union's republicanism. It could not well do more than it has done to make its country's institutions appear at fault, or to make them contemptible in the eyes of the world. The continuous stream of unmerited abuse which it directs against the chief magistrate is equally directed against the institutions which gave to the people the power to elect him to his high office; and just as one would pronounce that subject disloyal who treated his Sovereign contemptuously, and continuously assailed him with false accusations of hypocrisy and incompetency, so have we a right to pronounce that citizen unfaithful to republicanism, who treats with like discourtesy the representative and impersonation of the people's sovereignty.

Fortunately the power and influence of the Washington Union are not equal to its malice. The position it held under the late Administration is of course known, both here and elsewhere. It is generally known, also, that with its reduced position comes, not mortification alone, but the loss of substantial pecuniary benefits; and those who have watched the course and the temper of the Union, during its exaltation, will be quite prepared to believe that neither loss will be very palatable. We doubt, however, whether any other paper would have so injudiciously and ludicrously—because so very lugubriously—betrayed the keenness with which it feels its deposition and calamity. Sound discretion and a proper delicacy would have made it careful to abstain from antagonism with the new Administration except on broad principles and on vital party issues, lest its motives should be suspected; suspicion of one's sincerity and purity of motive being humiliating to every honorable man. But discretion and delicacy seem to have taken their everlasting flight from the office of the Washington Union; and with the whole nation appreciating its sordid motives, and in their hearts despising the meanness that prompts it to vent its spleen upon the President of the people's choice, it still continues to perpetuate its own disgrace by its disreputable course. It must suppose that the people are blinder than bats or moles, if it thinks they cannot see through the mercenary impulses of its malevolence.

Verily we think it time the Union's eyes were opened to its preposterous folly, not for the President's sake but for the credit of the republic. We do not suppose that any thing the Union may say can disturb the President's equanimity for a moment, or mar the harmonious relations of himself and his Cabinet, or cause them to swerve for a moment from such a course as they think it right and expedient to pursue.—We believe the President to be immoveable in what he conceives to be right, after due discussion and deliberation with his chosen advisers; and we believe, also, that he and they form an administration quite as capable, and certainly quite as honest, as that which the Union so immoderately and profitably lauded. We have entire confidence in their integrity and patriotism. This we say in all honesty, influenced by no favors, and having none to ask or desire; and almost without reference to party predilections. And as Americans and republicans we feel proportionately the mortification of seeing virulent animosity—the unmistakable fruit of disappointed ambition and curtailed emolument—carried to such excess that even the chief magistrate of the nation, and his official advisers, must be assailed with nicknames and contemptuous personalities, such as no gentleman would resort to, and no American ought to hear applied to the incumbents of those offices.

Though not ourselves disposed to fierce party conflict, believing that the calm expression of opinion and argument is more potent for conviction, with even the masses of the people, than harsh and declamatory language, we yet can make allowance to those who prefer, in political controversy, to give themselves up to the excitement it is calculated to generate. We can indeed enjoy a hard fight in the political arena, when the combatants are gentlemen and use such intellectual weapons as a gentleman is entitled to use. But we think the country has borne long enough the Union's abuse of the country's highest officer.

Some of the Opposition journals (says the Republic of yesterday) find it rare sport to criticise General Taylor's speeches and ridicule his manners. They say that he is awkward before strangers, and does not make a favorable impression. On this point there may well be a difference of opinion. Surely enough, he has not the manners of a dancing master, but it has been well said that he gave a reception to twenty thousand strangers at Buena Vista in a style that few dancing masters could have equalled.

As to his speech-making, the people knew very well what kind of speeches Gen. Taylor made before they elected him President. Heaven has bestowed divers gifts on divers persons. It was not necessary for General Taylor to make long speeches in order to gain the popular confidence; and that confidence will not be withdrawn because he fails to make long speeches.

When the chivalrous Hull broke the spell of England's supremacy on the ocean, by the capture of the Guerriere, on his return to port he was complimented by the citizens of Boston with a public dinner. The cloth being removed, after a few preliminary toasts came that to the honor of the captain: "Our *gallant guest*, who has secured for himself a name and a praise among his countrymen, and added terror to the courtesy of his country's flag." The toast was drank with enthusiasm, and then all was quiet.

A friend, sittting next to the gallant captain, said, "Sir, we are waiting for your speech." "A speech!" said the chivalrous but modest Hull, "I can't make one—I don't know how." A gentleman on the opposite side of the table exclaimed, audibly, "Sir, you are in for a speech. Don't you see that the president is waiting for your response to the toast?" The noble Tar rose up and said, "Mr. President, the gentlemen round me say, that you and the other gentlemen are waiting for me to make a speech. Sir, I never made one in my life. I can't do it Sir. I don't know how, sir. By——*I'd rather fight the battle over again than try it.*"

The rafters of Faneuil Hall were a little displaced by the truthful delicacy of the gallant captain; but we never heard that the newspapers of that day thought it a proper subject of ridicule, or that it impared the well-earned honors of the chivalrous sailor.—*Republic.*

"John, I fear you are forgetting me," said a bright-eyed girl to her lover, the other day.

"Yes, Sue, I've been for *getting* you these two years."

"THE WEEPING EYE."

The Savannah Republican contains the following good humored but caustic comments on the course pursued by the Union, in its violent denunciations against General Taylor for his removal from office of some of its political friends. The lachrymose and pathetic character of the venerable Editor's "Jeremiads," is thus hit off:

We have read, says the Republican, of a Danish Count, who had his statue placed by the grave of his wife over a spring, causing the water to jet through one of the eyes, as an illustration of his continual weeping for his lost companion. This statute exists yet near Copenhagen, and is called the "Weeping Eye." There may not be marble statues in this country like the above, but that there are political mourners and weeping spoilsmen who answer to the description, is evident to every one. Father RITCHIE, we think, is entitled to the distinction of being called the "Weeping Eye" of Democracy. He has planted himself by the grave of Locofocoism and over the spring of public patronage, and through his eye gushes without ceasing tears for decapitated office holders. If a defaulting Navy agent, a lazy tide waiter, or a collector of customs, who interfered in elections, is removed, it may be readily observed in the increased volume which finds its way through "that eye of grief." Though less at some times than at others, its tide flows on, unlike that of the sea, without an ebb. The flood of woe is accompanied, too, by cries more dismal than the sound of the ocean breaker. Indeed, the Union should be called the "Book of Lamentations"—for the unearthly groans, the wailing and gnashing of teeth, and the covering of the head of the professional weeper who presides over it with sack-cloth and ashes, are the daily staples of its columns. He does not stop his grief and lamentations to discuss any measure of public utility. He does not condescend to wage war against the policy of the Administration, as far as it has had an opportunity to develope it. But there he sits, as John Van Buren says, like a superannuated market woman, by the road side, crying over her broken eggs.

Though the Union is entitled to be called the "Weeping Eye," the chief mourner, it has its little responsive *jets d'eaux* all over the country, through which the grief of particular localities is vented. The tears of the first statue supply the reservoirs of the smaller ones; and thus the weeping and wailing at head quarters are caught up and re-echoed by the whole Locofoco family.

What is the object of all this "noise and confusion?" The Whigs have been denied all participation in public offices for a quarter of a century. They have been proscribed as alien race, as political lepers, with whom it was unsafe to associate. Wherever an office was established, however unimportant, a Democrat held sway. It was not a matter of any consequence that the Whigs constituted one-half of the population of the country, that they were as much interested in the success of the Government as their opponents, and contributed as largely to its support. They were excluded from every foreign appointment, from every collectorship, land office, and nearly every post office within the gift of our tyranical opponents. This doomed party, however, has at last succeeded in obtaining power. It has cast down the men and party which have so long trampled upon us; and as a consequence of the victory, it justly claims an equal share at least of the patronage of the Government.

A just minded man would think our claims deserved a favorable consideration. But the Opposition cries out against such an arrangement. Though they gave all the offices, when in power, to their friends, they are unwilling for the Whigs to have any, now that they have succeeded. In other words, they claim the undivided enjoyment of all the offices of the Government, whether they be in or out of power. The Whigs are to have none—they are not to have all! Gen. Taylor, however, is not disposed to acquiesce in such an arrangement; and it is for this, as may be seen whenever he dismisses one of the swollen leeches which have been sucking at the vitals of the country for years, that the "Weeping Eyes" of Locofocoism spurt forth their flood of tears, and cries of "butchery," "bloody axes," "the guillotine," "falsehood and proscription," are sent up and re-echoed through the land, the like which was never before heard outside of a mad-house.

The people are not to be deceived by such arrant hypocricy. They will stand by the Administration in defence of the course it has pursued. They regard it as just, and should it hereafter determine, in consequence of the disgraceful conduct of the Opposition, to enter upon a general system of removals, they will defend that too.

The Union has a long disquisition upon "a nation's duties with regard to peace, war and neutrality." Many words need not be wasted in arriving at the duties of *this* nation on those subjects. They may be summed up in a formula, a little changed from that enunciated by the Union. Our plain, obvious, and proper policy is *peace*, as long as it can be maintained consistently with the rights and honor of our country—*neutrality* always—*war* when the rights and honor of the nation cannot otherwise be maintained. And the Union may rest assured that this will be the course of the present Administration. They will never *claim* all and take half—they will never "prepare the hearts of the people for war," —they will never be aggresive or grasping —but "they will ask for nothing that is not right and submit to nothing that is wrong."

Alex. Gaz.

The Union is out upon the proclamation of the President. The *point* of the objection seems to be, that the Proclamation, in the opinion of the Union, was written in Washington, carried on to Harrisburg, and sent back to Washington.—It may be so—for what we know. But what possible argument that can be against either the propriety or the policy of the Proclamation, we cannot see.

Alex. Gazette.

Heavy Penalty.—The law in Connecticut against selling spiritous liquors, imposes a fine of $10 for the first offence, $20 for the second, and so double for every offence of which he shall be convicted. One Mr. Wood has 45 cases pending against him, the last of which, if found guilty, subjects him to a penalty of $114,490,982,543,360.

DISTURBANCES IN CANADA.

We had by Telegraph last week various reports of arrests and rioting in Montreal. The Gazette of the 15th gives the following account of these disturbances:

"The foundation of a good deal of excitement was laid yesterday, and, we fear, of an excitement which, if proceedings go on, will lead to results of no small importance.

"It is stated that General Rowan, commander of the forces, had left town, intending to be absent for some time, and was at the Caledonia Springs, when a despatch reached him on Saturday last, requiring his immediate presence in Montreal.—On arrival, it is said, he was made acquainted with two facts; the one, that Lord Elgin was immediately going to leave the country, and the other, that the political arrests so long talked of were at last resolved upon. Arrangements were made on Monday for the speedy passage of troops from the Island of St. Helens to the city, to reinforce the garrison in case the civil power should be overpowered.

"We rest at present upon a mine, of which a bad Ministry hold command. A single spark may blow them and every body else into the air, and finally into the United States."

On Wednesday, 15th, writs were issued against nine persons, some of whom were arrested in the course of the day. Bail was refused for several of the prisoners arrested, and they were committed to jail. The account of the Gazette goes on to state that on Wednesday night a mob was soon collected and proceeded to Lafontaine's house, hooting, throwing stones, &c. The Minister, however, perhaps anticipating such proceedings, had, during the day, introduced into his house a number of Fortin's dragoons, disguised in plain clothes. The dragoons, when the mob began to pelt the house, fired, by which several were wounded, one named Mason mortally.—This ended the attempt in this quarter.—Another branch of the mob assembled in the Place d'Armes, but dispersed on the approach of police.

Between ten and eleven o'clock a corps of cavalry was marched to Monkland to protect Lord Elgin, and another was placed near Lafontaine's house. At about eleven o'clock barricades were commenced in Notre Dame st. Other barricades were erected during the night, and musket shots were heard in different parts of the city until a late hour. At an early hour next morning the Government placed a large military force at the Government House, and also at the Jail, in anticipation of further troubles.

"The unfortunate accident," says the Gazette, "which we dreaded, has happened, and deeply do we deplore it as the commencement of that undying bad feeling of which the end is not yet. The first blood has been shed, and by the French."

On Friday night, as we learn through the Telegraph, further rows occurred, especially with the horse police, who fired on the people, and then went on board a steamer and crossed the river, where they now remain.

On Saturday the fimeral of Mason took place, and was attended by nearly a thousand persons. The coffin was clothed in red, as was the mourners. During the night further disturbances took place, principally with the horse police, who were called out to preserve order, and, in going their rounds, fired upon the crowds who had congregated at different points. At the Congress Hotel, where an Inquest was investigating the cause of the death of Mason, several persons were wounded.

On Monday morning, when the inquest was still progressing and Mr. Lafontaine was giving in his testimony, the Hall was discovered to be on fire. Great confusion ensued; the soldiers took charge of Lafontaine and escorted him to the Government House; and at this time, the latest date, the greatest excitement prevailed.

Later accounts than the above state that order had been restored.

A WELL CONCERTED INTRIGUE!

Valuable Secret Disclosed!

THE welfare of the American people renders it necessary that they should be made cognizant with a very momentous and valuable secret, having an intimate connection with their pecuniary interests, the importance of which, urgently demands their most serious and deliberate attention. There can be very little doubt that there exists in the whole human family an universal desire to bear the "slings and arrows of outrageous Fortune," so long as they see others of the *genus Homo*, (whether by the exercise of a more astute understanding, or the result of purely fortuitous circumstances,) elevating themselves in the public sphere, surrounded by the means of luxury, ease and contentment. Openly and fearlessly objecting to such "*unseen* handed justice," and coolly determined to destroy this *separate medium* of backing in the smashing of fortune, and if practicable re-establish equilibrium in society, PYFER & CO., the truly fortunate, celebrated and old established Lottery Brokers, generously impart to the public the off-spring of their laborious researches in the abstruse mysteries of the dark ages—*the arcanum of wealth!* The cabalistic words are seven in number, and when arranged according to the directions of the *Cabala*, signify

"Look to Pyfer & Co. for Riches!"

MOST BRILLIANT RESULTS AGAIN!

Every Lottery showers its treasures!

Correspondents read the glorious evidence!

PYFER & CO. Public Benefactors!

☞ See the virtue of the first order!

$25,000, Whole Ticket, numbers 25 49 58, drawn 20th August! was sent to South Carolina. The result of the first order! ☞ See managers' official drawing of that date.
$7,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$15,000, Half Ticket, sent to Louisiana.
$10,000, Half Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$5,000, Half Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$18,050, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$7,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$5,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to New York.
$1,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.

☞ Nearly every Prize paid and on file.
PYFER & CO. always refer to the Managers!
Every person should try his or her luck!
The first trial often Draws the Capital!

BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold, remitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & CO.

PYFER & CO. sell all the large Prizes!

☞ ONE ORDER MAY DRAW A FORTUNE! ☜

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER 1849.

All Orders strictly confidential at Pyfer & Co's.

Date. Sept.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$20,000	66 Nos.	13 drawn	$10	$25 00
3	5 of 12,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	27 50
4	20,000	75 Nos.	15 drawn	5	15 00
5	30,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
6	24,000	75 Nos.	13 drawn	5	17 50
7	13,500	78 Nos.	15 drawn	4	13 25
8	5 of 20,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10	32 50
10	20,000	78 Nos.	15 drawn	8	25 00
11	24,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 50
12	30,000	72 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
13	24,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
14	18,500	75 Nos.	14 drawn	5	18 25
15	45,000	78 Nos.	16 drawn	15	45 00
17	27,500	75 Nos.	11 drawn	8	27 00
18	18,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
19	30,000	78 Nos.	14 drawn	10	32 50
20	20,000	75 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
21	15,000	78 Nos.	14 drawn	4	14 00
22	37,500	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10	32 50
24	25,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	8	26 50
25	20,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	5	18 25
26	30,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	10	32 50
27	20,000	78 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 75
28	10,000	66 Nos.	13 drawn	4	10 75
29	66,000	78 Nos.	15 drawn	20	62 50

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers' Printed Drawings, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE, AUG. 24.

LATE FROM HAVANA.

THE ABDUCTION FULLY CONFIRMED.

Rey in a Cell in Castle Del Principe—Dispatches from Gen. Campbell.

By the arrival here yesterday of the brig Adams Gray, Capt. Schneidan, from Havana the 15th instant, we have files of the Faro Industrial, Diario and the Gaceta, to the date of her departure, and important intelligence relative to the abduction of Rey.

Capt. Schneidan informs us that Rey is in prison in the Fort, (Principe.) On or about the 1st inst., the Captain General sent for him and had him taken to his private residence, where, in the presence of several lawyers and of Gen. Campbell, he took his deposition, a duplicate of which was handed to that officer. The document, it is understood, was forwarded to the U. S. District Attorney in this city. It is also reported in Havana that Rey had refused the protection offered him by Gen. Campbell, on board the Andrew Ring, but his refusal was given in consequence of the Havana authorities being present at the time. Afterwards, Rey addressed two letters to the American Consul, asking protection.

Capt. Schneidan brought dispatches from Gen. Campbell for the General Government, which were forwarded on to Washington this morning. With these dispatches are enclosed, it is said, the two letters of Rey—one stating that he had been abducted, and the other praying for the intervention of the American Government in his behalf. We learn from Capt. S. also, that on his departure from Havana the captain of the port told him, if the Americans wanted Rey they would have to come and take him.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havana to a friend in this city:

"The man J. Rey, *alias* Garcia, about whom there is so much ado in your city, is in solitary confinement in a cell (*calaboza*) in the Castle del Principe."

The truth of the despatches from New York, which we gave to our readers a few days ago, relative to the abduction, and which transmitted intelligence brought to that city from Havana by the Tarquin and the Falcon, is thus confirmed to the very letter.

For ourselves, we have never entertained a doubt of the abduction of Rey; the news, therefore, which we publish today, has all along been anticipated by us. To the hitherto honestly incredulous, however, it will serve to dissipate the last remnant of mystery which has invested this affair.

As for the immediate actors in the abduction, they are now beginning to find, we presume, that although truth may be hidden for a time it can never be stifled. If the crime be fully brought home to them—and these successive arrivals from Havana seem to render it a certainty—we should not be surprised to learn, that when the veil of deceit and falsehood in which they had shrouded themselves has been stripped off, they turned round and assuming the attitude and tone of defiance, brazened out the guilt they could no longer conceal or palliate. But as we have repeatedly said they are but secondary objects before the indignation of the country. The American eagle will seek a higher quarry to appease his justly excited wrath. A terrible retribution awaits the originators of the deliberate insult to the Republic, and although they are not within the grasp of the civil power of the State they have outraged, they will find it difficult to get beyond the reach of Uncle Sam's long arms.

We have also seen a letter from Gen. Campbell, addressed to a gentleman of this city, in which Gen. C. states that Rey is in prison, and that he has been unable to see him, being refused an interview either officially or as an individual.

Rey, the Jailer—The authentic particulars relative to the interview between Gen. Campbell and Rey, when the latter was on board the Andrew Ring, in the port of Havana, is the following, as we learn:

On the arrival of the Mary Ellen, the American Consul, hearing that the escaped jailer had been brought back on that vessel, requested the authorities to be allowed to see him. At the expiration of an hour permission was granted, and Gen. Campbell, accompanied by the captain of the port, went alongside the Andrew Ring, to which Rey had been removed. Certain questions were put to him by the Consul, which were answered in a hesitating manner, but at length he declared he returned to Havana voluntarily, and did not require American protection. Of course Gen Campbell withdrew. During that day, however, Rey sent a letter to the Consul retracting his declaration, and claiming the protection of the American flag. The inconsistency is explained by the testimony of the captain of the Andrew Ring, who states that the jailer was in such a trepidation, was overcome by terror to such a degree, by the presence of the Spanish authorities during Gen. Campbell's interrogations, that when the latter left he was in a high state of nervous excitement, and it was thought he would have died. The fact is, he was almost frightened out of his life, and answered just as he was told to answer.

FROM THE N. O. CRESCENT.

LETTER OF GEN. CAMPBELL, AMERICAN CONSUL.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, July 30, 1849.

To His Excellency the Conde de Alcoy, Governor and Captain General, &c. &c.:

SIR—I received on Thursday by the British steamer certain influential newspapers of New Orleans, some extracts from the number of which I take the liberty of enclosing to your Excellency that you may the better understand the reason of my past proceedings, to which I am about to refer, and the solicitude which I feel in relation to the matter.

Having understood on Friday last that Juan Garcia, the person to whom the papers of New Orleans allude, was on board the brig Andrew Ring, then in quarantine, I went to see the Captain of the Port, and informed him of my desire and intention to go to the quarantine and propound certain questions to the passenger on board the Andrew Ring, to which he with politeness assented, and with the same politeness showed me where the brig lay. My object was to identify Juan Garcia, to ascertain whether he came a passenger on board the schr. Mary Ellen from New Orleans; and if so, whether his coming was voluntary, or whether, as stated in the papers, he had been carried from New Orleans against his will, without respect to the laws of Louisiana, and in disregard and violation of the sovereignty of the United States. In answer to my various questions, the passengers stated that he was Juan Garcia, that he has been second jailer of the prison, that he came in the schr. Mary Ellen of his own free will, and that he did not desire to return to the United States. Believing that the man spoke the truth, I deemed any further intervention on my part unnecessary.

This morning, however, I received with great surprise by the hands of a soldier of the *secretaria politica*, a letter, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose. This letter being so contradictory to the former declarations made to me by Juan Garcia, that I could not know with certainty whether it was genuine or a forgery; the presence of the Captain of the Port, to which he alludes in the letter, being in my opinion a very insufficient excuse for the statement of a falsehood.

The subject, if the letter should prove to be genuine as well as the declarations made in it, being of a grave and irritating nature and one which demands of the government of the United States prompt and energetic action, your Excellency will without doubt dispatch me an order permitting me to see and converse with Juan Garcia alone, for the purpose of obtaining the ratification or denial of his signature. And in consequence of the timidity of Juan Garcia, I ask of your Excellency permission to see him in the presence of two witnesses and under circumstances which will assure liberty in his answers.

I have the honor to be, sir, with considerations of the greatest respect and esteem, your obedient servant, ROBERT B. CAMPBELL.

LETTER OF GARCIA.

Senor Consul of the United States, I am called Juan Garcia Rey, I was forced by the Spanish Consul from New Orleans. I seek refuge under the American flag, and wish again to return to the United States. JUAN GARCIA.

On board the Terrible, July 27, 1849.

P. S. I have come by force, the Spanish Consul having taken me on a false order from the Recorder of the Second Municipality, and forcibly shipped me at 9 o'clock at night, taking me from the house of Don Jose Morante. For this reason I desire you to be my protector and to send me back again, for if you don't they will shoot me.

JUAN GARCIA REY.

On board of the Terrible.

I did not speak frankly to you because the Captain of the Port was present.

(A true copy.) EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

ANSWER OF THE CAPT. GENERAL

Although I knew what had been inserted in several of the papers of New Orleans, relative to the departure from that city of the individual Juan Garcia, the second jailer that was, of the royal jail in this city, but no attention to them was required from me, as I knew the true facts of the occurrence by official communications from the Consul of Her Majesty; besides the individual himself had directed to me a letter from the vessel in which he was in quarantine, ratifying every thing that had been stated to me. For this reason I was somewhat surprised by your letter of the date of day before yesterday, enclosing a copy of that which had been sent to you by that individual, and which you received through a soldier belonging to the Secretary's office; said soldier having been ordered to bring it to you, because it had been handed to him sealed for that purpose, when he was still in quarantine but about coming on shore, and that there was no impropriety that it should be sent to you, considering the very falsehoods which had been worked out by the newspapers in New Orleans.

The interview which you had with Juan Garcia, and the plain and free declaration which he made whilst yet on the American brig Andrew Ring, I considered a sufficient and conclusive proof to give a full knowledge of the event, and to enable you to estimate at its full value the letter on which you base your application to obtain from him a declaration in your presence. To your extreme zeal in the duties of your office, I must attribute your application, for I am well convinced that your good sense, and the knowledge of your functions, will give you to understand that to exact in such a case more explanations, and to exact them as you do, has a character of urgency which I cannot admit, it being contrary to good faith, to the self-respect of the officer of Her Majesty, and to the honor of our flag.

If on the unexpected visit which you paid him, fears arose in his mind which had no existence before, and if the same, or perhaps the influence of third persons, induced him to write his letter of the 27th, neither his letter nor any other manifestation to the same effect which he might make should invalidate the merit of his spontaneous declaration before the Consul in New Orleans. The letter he wrote at his arrival in our port, and the verbal answers which he made to you on board of the Andrew Ring; and his still more recent ratifications before me, when in presence of an Alcalde, Mayor (judge) and of a Notery Public he repeated that *forced through the miserable condition* in which he had been left by his accomplices in flight, he presented himself before the Spanish Consul and decided to come back here, *because he was offered his pardon in case he would make revelations and justify*, affirming that he had undertaken this journey without coercion of any kind. Indeed, this is a case by no means worthy of the writing which it has caused; but you must remember that this individual arrived in our port on the 17th, on board of the Mary Ellen, where he remained in quarantine until the 24th, and that on the departure of that schooner he was transferred to the Andrew Ring to finish the time of his quarantine—that is, until the morning of the 26th. If his situation and the details relating to his journey had been other than represented and you cannot fail to see, that he would not have been one hour on board of foreign vessels, when we had men-of-war and national vessels on which to keep him safely.

I conclude, then, by informing you that I find no means of acceding to your request; and if, notwithstanding what I have stated above, you think that it is your duty to insist upon your demand, you must recur to your government, which, no doubt, will know how to give, through regular means, a proper turn to the question. May God preserve you many years.

EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

HAVANA, August 2, 1849.

To the Consul of the United States

A true copy: EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The Association at Washington City who have in charge the construction of this great national work, have expressed the wish to procure from each of the States of the Union a block of Granite or Marble, with appropriate inscriptions, to be placed in conspicuous positions in the inside stairway of the Obelisk.

Gov. Manly, entertaining the opinion that he will be fulfilling the public will by complying with this request, has had a correspondence with the agent, and is now desirous of procuring a block of White Marble, about 4 feet long, 2 feet high and 2 feet in depth. It is his design to have it dressed and prepared throughout, according to the specification in his possession, by our own Lithographers, and have engraven the name of the State, embellished with the State's Coat of Arms.

A block of granite from the State's Quarry in this vicinity would, in many respects, be a fit emblem and representative of the "Old North State" but, on inquiry, the engraving cannot be executed with sufficient taste and skill on stone.

The Governor will be thankful to receive from one of our Western Quarries a suitable block, and will pay whatever may be right on its delivery in Raleigh.

This proceeding is not intended to interfere at all with the action already taken on this subject by patriotic Associations in different parts of the State, but the Governor feels himself called upon, officially, to make this contribution to the Monument of the "Father of his Country," in the name and on behalf of *all the people of the State*.

Newspapers friendly to this object will please copy this notice.

Raleigh Register.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale at low prices, for Cash, Country Produce, or upon long credits to good men.

WANTED—30,000 good Juniper Shingles.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1849. 83-3w

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope, by J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 3, 1849. 83-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend to the Collection of Pensions as usual, and remit as directed; will also furnish Blanks to such as want them.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1849. 83-4w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1849.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

The city continues to fill up with strangers, including many merchants from the West, and a few from the South. Business is consequently more active than it has been, though nothing like what I have usually seen at this season of the year. It is expected that as soon as the almost total departure of the dreaded cholera shall be fully known through the country, a great press of business will be experienced. If the cholera were as little dreaded abroad as it is here, merchants would come without hesitation or apprehension.

The illness of Gen. Taylor at Erie, Penn., has excited much apprehension. He has evidently been in a very dangerous and critical condition and though better, is too much prostrated to be considered out of danger. It is to be regretted that he undertook such a journey in such weather. The excitement of meeting and mingling with so many thousands of people, is a hazardous experiment for one of his age at any season, but especially at this. I wish he were safely back in Washington.

The gain of a Whig member of Congress in Rhode Island is ascertained this morning. This is altogether unexpected, and most gratifying in the present state of parties in Congress.

No news yet of the the Steamer for this week.

Since my last I have had an opportunity of learning some particulars of the great establishment at which I am stopping—the Irving House. The cost of its Furniture alone was about $75,000. It has 280 rooms, and an addition now building will add about 50 more. At present it is crowded, with about 400 persons. On one day of last week, no less than 180 persons arrived. And yet every thing is managed with the regularity and certainty of a family. The secret of the neatness and cleanliness of the House is, that Mrs Howard, the lady of the proprietor, makes a daily personal inspection of every room in it.

Some of my lady readers may be interested to hear, that sometimes of a Monday morning, 1000 pieces are given out by the boarders alone, to be washed, dried and ironed, and returned the next evening. This, in addition to the vast quantity of washing required for the House, is all done by steam—that is, the washing and drying part.

There are wonderful changes in the value of property in this city, and not all for the benefit of the owners. It is true we often hear of the great rise of real estate here. But what I have just learned is the other side of the story. Business is going up town, and most rumous has been the reduction of rents in the lower end of Pearl and the Streets thereabouts. For instance, a house that cost $40,000 a few years ago, cannot now be rented for $600 a year. The Store in which I write this, in Pearl above Wall St., was formerly rented for $5000 a year, now rents for $1750.—Another near by rented for $5000 for the two lower floors, now brings only $1200 for the whole house. Many Stores down town are already vacated, and more will soon be.

RETURN OF REY, THE ABDUCTED SPANIARD.—A Telegraphic despatch to the Charleston Courier states that the brig Salvadora has arrived at New Orleans, having on board as a passenger, Rey, the abducted Spaniard. Since his arrival, he has given testimony that he was abducted, and he has been ordered to give bail for his appearance at the trial of the Spanish Consul.

The Charleston Despatch says that Rey was given up by the Captain-General without any formal demand having been made for him, and was sent home by the American Consul. By the following article, however, from the National Intelligencer, it would appear that he had been demanded, under instructions from our Government:—

Quick Work.—The Secretary of State having, by the President's order, instructed our Consul at Havana to demand the person of *Juan Garcia*, alias *Rey*, on the ground that he was bound to maintain the invidability of the person of every man entitled to the protection of the American Constitution and Laws, we learn that our Consul accordingly made the demand, and that Garcia has been delivered up to him and sent to New Orleans, in obedience to the Secretary's instructions. The District Attorney has placed Garcia in the custody of the Marshal, in order to secure his testimony. Garcia says he was forcibly abducted.

The course pursued by the President, in vindicating promptly the honor of the country in this transaction, while he was also engaged in maintaining the faith of treaties by suppressing the illegal expedition against Cuba, is a striking illustration of the administration of the Government on true Whig principles. We defy any man to produce an example from our annals of a more successful effort to maintain the honor of the nation than is exhibited in the diplomacy of the Administration in the case of Garcia. The Cuban expedition will, we have little doubt, be suppressed.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—We publish in another column a number of articles from various papers, going to prove that a secret expedition is on foot—generally believed to be connected with a project for a revolution in or invasion of the Island of Cuba.

Speaking of the reported invasion of Cuba, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that "it is not now at all probable that the designed foray upon Cuba will take place. No expedition of adequate magnitude can leave our shores without the knowledge, or against the approbation of our government. Even if a force of four thousand men should be landed on the Island, the scheme will be a failure, unless they buy soon the Spanish troops; nor even with that aid would it succeed, without a protracted civil war."

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, says: "The scheme for the invasion of Cuba is well and extensively arranged. I find that the Departments, and especially the Secretary of War, is deeply impressed with the importance of these secret movements. Even in this city, under the eyes of the Government, an agent has been busy in getting up this Aaron Burr scheme. The Government, as I am to-day told, cannot stop the scheme, but that the first trial will probably be abortive, meeting with no help in Cuba. The blood of the martyrs will, perhaps, be the seed of the church. That some of our people are bent on martyrdom in this cause, there is no doubt."

The Washington Republic of the 31st says:—

"We learn by telegraph, that Lieut. Totten, of the U. S. steamer Water Witch, has notified the officers and men collected at Round Island, near Pascagoula, to disperse immediately, or that all their supplies would be cut off. Every outlet was watched, so that any hostile movement was impossible."

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—We have received a Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students of this Institution. From it we learn that the whole number of Students is 141,—from the following States: South Carolina 107, Alabama 15, Georgia 9, North Carolina 6, Mississippi 3, Florida 1.

Dr. C. Leventhorpe, of Rutherfordton, N. C., is distinguished for having written the best Thesis; and Dr. J. F. M. Geddings, of Charleston, S. C., is mentioned as having written the next best.

Honorary Degrees have been conferred upon Dr. Murdock McLean, of Cheraw, and Professor Benjamin Silliman, Jr. of New Haven, Conn.

The next Session will commence on the first Monday in November next. [See advertisement.]

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION—*A Whig Gain.*—In the Western District of Rhode Island, Nathan F. Dixon, Whig, has been elected to Congress by upwards of 600 majority over B. B. Thurston, Loco. All the towns are heard from with the exception of two, and Dixon's majority is 603, which will probably be increased by those to hear from.

This is a result somewhat unexpected to the Whigs. The union of the Locos and Free Soilers, a few weeks ago, led to the belief that they would be able to elect their candidate, but the Whigs of this gallant little State have nobly sustained themselves, and achieved a signal triumph.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.—Some of the Whig papers are indulging the hope of having two Whig Senators elected by the Legislature of Alabama at its next session. We can hardly hope that such will be the case. The Locos have ten majority in the House and the Whigs one majority in the Senate. Their hope is founded upon some remarks of the Huntsville Chronicle, which says:—"It is reported that four of the Democrats elected are Taylor men, and will vote in the election for United States Senators for gentlemen who will sustain the administration. Mr. McMullen of Butler, it is said, is pledged to vote for Taylor Senators. If this information be correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, there will be a tie in the House, so far as the Senatorial election is concerned; and as the Taylor men have a majority of one in the Senate, we may confidently expect the election of Senators friendly to the administration of Gen. Taylor.

HON. DANIEL M. BARRINGER.—The Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, our Minister to Spain, sailed from New York on Wednesday the 22d ult., on his route to Madrid.

On the day of his sailing, he transmitted to us for publication (says the National Intelligencer,) the following Address to his Constituents:—

TO MY LATE CONSTITUENTS.

About to leave my own for a foreign and distant country, on the public service, I cannot allow the separation of the ties which have lately united us together without a more formal, though brief and cordial expression of my lasting gratitude for the confidence and kindness you have so long and so often reposed in me. How I have discharged those high trusts, so generally committed to my charge, it is not my province to determine, except to declare my conscientious conviction of having always honestly endeavored to do my whole duty to you, to my beloved State, and our common country.

It is a source of the most gratifying consolation to feel that, amid all the vicissitudes of party politics, and the constant changes which even a brief experience in political life so often encounters, it has been my good fortune to have known no abatement in your confidence and regard. Concerning the eventful period in which it has been my duty to serve you during the last six years in the Congress of the United States, it is not now my purpose to make any observation. My course has been before you, and, I am rejoiced to believe, has received the general approval of my constituents. Wherever I may be, or whatever my destiny in life, at home or abroad, I can never forget, or cease to be grateful for, the esteem and confidence you have so often and so signally shown me. If these are the sentiments which inspire my heart towards all whom I have had the honor to represent in the National Councils, what language shall I employ towards the people of my *native* county, who have so warmly and so cheerfully sustained me since my early manhood and first entrance into public life? Nothing I can say could measure the depth of my gratitude for such regard from such a people. And nothing I can do in public life can ever adequately reward their kindness. While I live I shall ever cherish their attachment as the happiest fortune of my life.—Trusting that my constituents at large will pardon this special reference to those of my native county, and also the personal allusions to myself which I had necessarily to make in this hasty note from one who wishes them every prosperity and happiness, I have the honor to be, with grateful and sincere regard, your friend and fellow-citizen,

D. M. BARRINGER.

New York, August 22, 1849.

THE PRESIDENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.—There is no doubt that, despite all the Locofoco papers say to the contrary, the popularity of President Taylor will be much increased in the course of his present tour through the Northern and Eastern States. He is every where enthusiastically received, and the plain, simple, Republican manners of the Old Chief endear him to the hearts of the People.

Did we have no evidence of this fact, we should be convinced of it from the course pursued by the "Union" since the President started on his tour.—The defunct Organ has been uncasing in its attacks upon him. It has heaped upon him abuse and ridicule without stint. It commenced by declaring that the President's reception at Baltimore was a tame affair—that it lacked enthusiasm; that although a considerable crowd was assembled to welcome him, yet there was little or no *enthusiasm* manifested, and the crowd was assembled more from curiosity than from any desire to greet Gen. Taylor.

Gen. Taylor's speeches, which he is compelled to make wherever he sojourns, next come in for a share of the Union's ridicule. At almost every place where the President is called on to address the People, some correspondent of the Union is found to give what is called a *correct* report of the speech, which the Union gladly publishes as evidence that Gen. Taylor is no speech-maker, and consequently is totally unfit for the office of President of the United States. In these reported speeches, Gen. Taylor is made to utter the most absurd and ridiculous nonsense, and the writers endeavor to make him out to be little better than a senseless ignoramus.

This is the course which the Union and its followers pursue in regard to one whom the *People* have thought proper to elevate to the highest office in their gift. It is the course of the organs of the party which have always professed such a high opinion of the wisdom and intelligence and "discriminating judgment" of the People,—which profess such a high regard for our free institutions, in that they debar no man from attaining to the highest office. Now that the People have chosen a ruler contrary to the wishes of these "*elite*" Democrats, they seek to heap upon him odium and ridicule, and by consequence thus ridicule and insult the People themselves.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The Express of Thursday evening last says: "It is with great pleasure that we refer to the Board of Health report of to-day. The Cholera, it may be said, has disappeared from our midst, though we are likely to have yet, from day to day, a few cases of a sporadic character. These, however, should excite not the slightest uneasiness among our friends in the country, who meditate a visit to N. York."

A tremendous Hungarian Sympathy Meeting was held in New York on Monday evening of last week. It is supposed there were at least 20,000 persons present. Four stands—one American, one French, one Italian, and one German—were erected, from each of which resolutions were read expressing great sympathy for the brave Hungarians in their struggle for freedom. The whole assemblage appeared to be moved by one impulse of enthusiasm. Numerous speeches were made on the occasion. One of the resolutions recommends the immediate recognition of Hungarian independence by the Cabinet at Washington, and that they so instruct our representatives in Europe without delay.

A very large meeting, numbering about 15,000 persons, has been held at Cincinnati. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the usual resolutions of sympathy were adopted.

Dr. John McKay has been appointed Postmaster at Pleasant Plains, in this county, in the place of the late Postmaster, who resigned.

ILLNESS OF GEN. TAYLOR.—President Taylor has been seriously ill at Erie, with a disease resembling cholera. At the latest dates, however, he was rapidly recovering.

FOREIGN.—The Caledonia arrived at Halifax on the 30th, bringing seven days later news from Europe. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 18th, and from London to the 17th August.

The Steamer Washington arrived at Southampton on the 14th from Bremen, bringing intelligence of the actual departure of the Danish blockading squadron. A number of merchant vessels had entered the Weiser, and commerce was resuming its wonted activity.

The news from England is unimportant.

The French Assembly, after sitting 18 months, adjourned to the 1st October. President Bonaparte had returned to Paris from Rouen and Havre. Paris and the surrounding districts have been relieved from martial law, and tranquility is perfectly maintained.

The French Goverament, it is said, has received information that Austria has applied to Bavaria for military assistance, and that the latter was about to send an army of 50,000 men to protect the Austrian capital.

The troops left at Rome by Gen. Oudinot have exhibited strong feelings of disatisfaction at not being permitted to return to France.

Austria and Hungary.—A letter received in Paris from Vienna states that the Austrian Government had resolved to negotiate with the Hungarians.

The general accounts from Vienna are of much interest. The entrance of the Hungarians, from Comorn, into Raab, is fully confirmed. The accounts only differ as to the duty which was levied in or near Raab by the Magyars.

The greatest alarm prevailed in Vienna and Pressburg, in consequence of the advance of the Hungarians, whose outposts were reported to have appeared in Weisselberg. All the troops that could be spared from Vienna were immediately dispatched by railroad to Pressberg.

Many of the soldiers, who were merely raw recruits, left with great reluctance.

A battle, which continued during the 23d, 24th and 25th July, took place between the Russians and Hungarians near Meiskoltz, on the left bank of the Sako. It seemed that after the battle, Georgey quitted his position and the Russians, a good deal cut up, followed him.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

In Liverpool there is a marked improvement in nearly every branch of business. The produce markets have been more fully supplied, and as buyers have manifested a greater desire to operate, a large amount of business has been done—in some instances at higher rates.

Advices from the United States, respecting the growing crop of Cotton, being considered very unsatisfactory as to the yield, and have operated in favor of holders. The demand is good, and large sales are daily reported.

The market for Breadstuffs is dull. The hope of a timely and abundant harvest causes dealers to supply wants only.

Money continues plenty, but as trade improves the demand for the precious metal increases. Still the rate of discount is easy.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 18.—There has been considerable activity in the market during the week. On Saturday and Monday large sales were made at the extreme quotations given on the 10th. Before the close of the market on that day, the quotations of American descriptions were ⅛d higher than on the 10th. A large business was done on the following day, at a still further advance. On Thursday the market had a somewhat subdued appearance, but the advances were fully maintained. The committee's quotations yesterday were declared to be 5⅛d for fair Uplands, 5¾d for fair Mobile, and 5⅞d for fair Orleans.

The sales for the week, ending August 16, were 83,140 bales, of which speculators took 38,320, and exporters 7,090.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gen'l Thomas G. Polk, lately nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of Mississippi, has declined, and Luke Lea, Esq. has been nominated in his place. Gen. Quitman is the Democratic candidate.

Mrs. Mitchell, wife of John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, accompanied by her two daughters, arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday last in the packet ship Hibernia, from Liverpool.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS DELIVERED AT MORGANTON.

Ruffin, C. J., B. Logan by his guardian, J. Lallimore v. Squire Simmons, et. al. in Equity from Cleveland; bill dismissed with costs.

Gash v. Ledbetter, in Equity from Henderson, decree reversed. Injunction continued; defendant to pay cost.

Buncombe Turnpike Company v. A. Mills from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed.

Ford & Henderson v. Johnson, in Equity, from Rutherford. Decree for further account.

J. McCraw v. J. & E. Edwards, from Rutherford. Bill dismissed with costs.

J. E. Patton v. Bencini and others, in Equity from Buncombe; decree below reversed. Bill dismissed as to McLean and Adams with costs.

Nash, J., State v. James Ray, et. al., from Ashe. Judgment affirmed.

Craig v. Cray, in Equity, from Buncombe.—Bill dismissed with costs.

Egerton & Erwin v. Alley, et. al., from Rutherford. Reference to clerk.

State v. Goode, from Cleaveland. Judgment affirmed.

Henson v. P. W. Edwards, from Haywood.—Judgment affirmed.

Bradhurst v. J. H. Pearson, from Burke. Judgment affirmed.

Pearson, J., Mellon v. Davidson, in Equity from Buncombe. Decree for plaintiff.

Costen and wife v. Baxter, Ex'r in Equity from Rutherford. Referred to the Clerk for account.

Lakey and P. Duncan v. John N. Curtis, et. al. in Equity from McDowell. Decree for plaintiff against all debts, except McNeely. Bill dismissed as to him.

James Love and A. R. Homesly v. Thomas Camp, in Equity from Rutherford. Decree for plaintiffs.

State to use of H. N. Britain v. Ira. D. Farmer, et. al. from Haywood. Judgment affirmed.

Den on demise of Sam'l Smith v. Lewis Fore from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed.

State v. Ray from Yancy. Judgment affirmed.

State on relation of E. Dowdle v. Joseph Corpening and others from Cherokee. Judgment affirmed.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—Those of our citizens who have not enjoyed the gratification of a visit to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City, have a pleasure yet before them of which they cannot avail themselves too soon. Such an one we experienced last week.

The building itself, occupying a splendid and commanding site, is most imposing in its appearance, and justly ranks among the first ornaments of our City. Constant improvements are still being made too in the erection of out-houses and in adorning the grounds. The interior arrangements of the Asylum, without entering into detail, are admirable and perfect. Luxury and comfort are blended in the domestic departments, while ingenuity and system pervade those devoted to the purposes of the Institution, and the mechanical trades. We doubt much whether there be a similar Institution in the Union that affords superior advantages in either of these particulars.

Strangers sojourning in the City, and indeed all persons desiring to visit the Asylum, will find Mr. Cooke, the gentlemanly and urbane Principal, always ready and willing to do the courtesies of the mansion.—*Raleigh Register.*

Brig Samuel Potter Burnt.—On the 20th ult. the Brig Samuel Potter, owned principally by Messrs. DeRosset & Brown, cleared for Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of lumber and naval stores. Whilst lying at Smithville on Sunday evening, waiting for a wind to go out, she took fire in the hold, and continued to burn until Monday afternoon, when she sunk. Most of the sails, rigging, &c. were saved. Capt. Douglass lost every thing except his chronometer. It is supposed that the fire originated by the spontaneous combustion of a part of an old sail saturated with oil, which was lying in the hold. Vessel and cargo both insured.

Wilmington Chronicle.

For California.—The Schr. John Story, Capt. George Walker, has cleared at the Custom House for San Francisco, with a cargo of planed flooring-boards. She is well prepared for the perils of the long voyage, having duplicate sets of sails, rigging, and other tackle, and is in excellent condition throughout. Two of our young townsmen, Messrs. Samuel McGary and Irvin C. Ballard, go out in her in pursuit of golden fortune.—*Ib.*

We understand that the late Dr. Wm. S. Andres, of Bladen County, provided by his last will and testament for the liberation, a year hence, of all his slaves, thirty or forty in number we believe, on condition that they consent to go to Liberia at the expiration of the year, during which time they are to be hired out to raise the means of their transportation, and to furnish them with an outfit.—*Ib.*

The Tariff Convention.—The Convention of the Southern and Northern delegates, held at Newport lately, on the subject of a revision of the tariff, did not accomplish much. The only point finally settled, we believe, was the policy of changing, if possible, the basis from ad valorem to specific. A slight increase of duty on iron, coal, wool, and woollen and cotton goods, was thought advisable.—Several committees were appointed to arrange details and to correspond with different sections of the country on this subject. Mr. Charles Hudson, of Worcester, Mass., is chairman of the committee, to which other committees are to report.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 21st ult., by the Rev. A. B. Smith, GEORGE W. GATHINGS, Esq., of Union county, to Miss MARY, eldest daughter of Philip G. Smith, Esq., of Anson county.

In Rowan county, Mr. GEORGE A. BROWN to Miss MARIA, daughter of Mr. Michael S. Brown.

DIED,

At Massaborough, in New Hanover, on the 23d ult., of a lingering illness, Mrs. JANE QUINCE, wife of Mr. Parker Quince, aged 48.

In Duplin county, on the 19th ult., Mr. JAMES M. MIDDLETON, in the 24th year of his age.

In Georgetown, S. C., on the 17th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH GAUSE, relict of Mr. Benjamin Gause, in the 70th year of her age.

In Anson county, on the 16th ult., in the 77th year of his age, after a very severe and protracted illness, Mr. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS. The deceased was much respected in the community, of which he was one of the oldest members.

Suddenly, at his residence in Robeson county, on the morning of the 21st ult., Mr. MURDOCH MURPHY, a highly respectable citizen.

At the Gulf, in Chatham county, on the 20th August, Mrs. ANN J. HAUGHTON, wife of Lawrence J. Haughton, Esq., in the 28th year of her age. The deceased was a kind friend, a tender mother, a devoted wife, an humble-minded christian. By great amiability of character and unusual softness of manners, she won the regard of a large number of friends, who deplore her untimely loss. But they sorrow not as for one "without hope." She died in the "holy hope" of a blessed immortality.—[*Com.*

In Moore county, on the 13th ult., after an illness of only seven hours, by apoplexy, Mr. WILLIAM WICKER, in the 55th year of his age.

In Sampson county, on Thursday last, Mr. HARDY E. ROYALL, aged 31 years, a highly respectable citizen.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 20—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for S Boon, Ray & Pearce, A C Simpson Jas Sundy, S W Tillinghast & Co, W Prior, A A McKethan, H Branson & Son, E W Willkings, D Johnson, Cook & Taylor, C T Haigh & Son, A Johnson & Co, E Fuller, S J Hinsdale, C Benbow, Mrs D Howell, Rockfish Co, J & T Waddill, G & G T Hubbard, J T Pope & Co, A Kelly, McDonald, Knight & Co, E Mitchell.

August 31—Steamer Rowan, with Boat Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for Union Manf Co, W H Bayne, H & E J Lilly, Rockfish Co, J & T Waddill, Hall, Sackett & Co, J Newlin, J & C J Cowles, J D Williams, M Townsend, A W Steel, Hall & Hall, Randolph Co, Rowan Co, H L Myrover & Co, J D Starr, Marsh & Moffitt, Shelly & Field, Wall & McDonald, R T Long, W S Steel, J M Williams, Richmond Co, R A Stuart, Cane Creek Co, F D Breese, Bodenhamer, Geo Lander, S Boon, B Rose & Son, R S McDonald, B G Worth, N Gibson, A C Freeman, J Utley, M W McNair, Isham Cox, E Glover, J A Liles, Murchison, Reid & Co, Green Womack, J Butner, C A Brown, N King & Co.

September 1—Steamer Evergreen, and tow boat Diligence, with goods for S T Hawley & Son, E Fuller, Cook & Taylor, J S McCubbins & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 24—Schrs. A. J. DeRosset from N. York, Wm. Benton from Little River. 25.—Schrs. Express from Onslow county, Star from New York, Pauline from Newbern. 27.—Brigs Watchman from Boston, W. L. Jones from New York; Schr. G. W. Davis from do. 28.—Schr. Baltimore from Beaufort, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 4.

Brandy, p'ch.	35 a 40		Lard,	6½ a 7½	
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30		Leather, sole,	20½	
Beeswax,	18 a		Lead, bar,	6½ a 7	
Bacon,	6 a 7		Molasses,	20 a 26	
Bagging,	15 a 20		Nails, cut,	5	
Cotton,	9¼ a 9½		Oats,	30 a	
Corn,	55 a 60		Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70	
Coffee,	8 a 10		Powder,	5 00 a 6 00	
Cheese,	9 a 11		Shot,	1¾ a 2	
Copperas,	2½ a 3		Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9	
Candles, F. F.	15 a		Do. loaf,	11 a 12½	
Flour,	4½ a 5		Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75	
Feathers,	28 a 30		Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60	
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00		Shingles,	2 a 2½	
Hides, green,	3 a 4½		Tallow,	8 a 9	
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10		Wheat,	80 a 85	
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6		Whiskey,	30 a 32	
Do. English,	3½ a 4		Wool,	11 a 12½	
Indigo,	1 a 1¼		White Lead,	2 a 2¼	
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10. 15 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 9½ to 9¾. Flour 4½ to 5. Corn 55 to 60. Wheat 80 to 85. Bacon 6 to 7.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8; market well supplied. No sales of Corn. Fayetteville Flour 6 50 to 7 50; supply fair. Lard 8 to 9. Lumber—Flooring Boards 8 00 to 8 25, Wide 5 00, Scantling 3 50. Timber, Mill, 2 50 to 5 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 35 to 2 40, Virgin 3 15. Spirits 28.

At Cheraw

...aville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in the State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos. Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

NEW BOOKS.

KAVANAGH, by Longfellow; Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Dumas, 50; Agnes Morris, or the Heroine of Domestic Life, 25; Life in London, 2 vols., $1; Family Failings, by Mrs. Gore, 25; House Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do; Hawstone; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Botany for Beginners; Andrews' Ovid; Mason's Farrier, new edition; Olney's Geography; the History and Law of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, with an Essay on the Law of Grand Juries, by E. Ingersoll; Steel Pens in boxes and on cards.

Also, a further supply of Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols., bound in sheep; the same work, in 2 parts, 25 cts. each.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not faling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and on quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee,

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,

24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains; 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 15, 1848. 34-Y

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known: it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

Dr. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Cathe.ine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having ceased his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Person all weakness and languish, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the very beginnings of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cases performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the *food*; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents sickness attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps Swelling of the Feet, Dropsy, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in connection with a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. The close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c., &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has a perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Very respectfully

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

Don't let them Die.

Several thousand children died in this city last season, who could have been saved by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and there are thousands of children who are now suffering from bad sores and humors—others are puny and weakly—who, unless assisted, will make effeminate men and women, if they do not die, which is highly probable. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla will rectify this, it is peculiarly adapted to children of slender constitutions, and when diluted with water, it is a delightful beverage, and children love it dearly. It will prevent and cure the Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus. We trust there is no father or mother who is so pernicious or inhuman as to deprive their children for a dollar, of this invaluable remedy, which will certainly restore them to health.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to Certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PILING, M. D
J. WILSON M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
F. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847.

Notice of Removal—After the first of September, 1849, Dr. S. P. Townsend's New York Office will be in the South Baptist Church, No. 82 Nassau street, which is now undergoing a thorough change, and will be fitted for the better accommodation of the proprietors and the public.

Take particular Notice—No Sarsaparilla is the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, unless signed by S. P. Townsend.

☞ For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Dealers in Medicines generally throughout the United States.

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope.

WE have just received our supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will send in their orders. COOK & TAYLOR.

August 7, 1849.

NEW BOOKS.

LADY Alice; or, the New Una, Charms and Counter Charms; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Puseyism: the Causes and Cure; American system of Cooking; Part 2d Roland Cashel; Ellen Munroe, a Sequel to Life in London; Pierce's Geometry; Wood & Bache's Dispensatory, &c. &c. Also a further supply of McAuley's England. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

August 10.

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD WAGON and 4 fine MULES.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 4, 1849. 70-tf

Cashwell & Blossom,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 23, 1849. 64tf

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVEH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols.; Arvine's Cyclopædia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetrics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1849.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, 'Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Normeut, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber on the 14th inst., a GRAY MARE, seven years old, short rump, ordinary size, and somewhat flea bitten; no other marks recollected. Any person returning her to me will be liberally rewarded, and any information in relation to said mare will be thankfully received.

J. D. McCALLUM.

6 miles North East of Fayetteville, July 16, 1849. 76

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

Agency for Bank Business.

THE Subscriber offers his services to persons having Bank business, as an Agent for the renewal of Notes and procuring Discounts at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. His office is in the Court House, where he may be found at all times during the usual business hours. Communications addressed to him by mail will meet with prompt attention.

JAMES BAKER.

June 11, 1849 71-tf

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

F. T. PONDS

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848. 38-tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

TO TRAVELLERS

GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

GOOD NEWS!

THE CELEBRATED

ROBERT MORRISON COTTON GINS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is now having put up, and is offering for sale, at his shop in this town, a large number of Cotton Gins, made by, and under the immediate superintendence of Robert Morrison, the superior excellence of whose work is too well known to require particular commendation. These Gins are of the best construction, out of the very best materials, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser—otherwise no pay will be demanded. All the late improvements in Gin-making have been added to them, while a considerable reduction has been made in their price, so as to suit the hardness of the times.

Repairing promptly done, and at reduced prices.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Wadesborough, June 4, 1849. 71-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

MR. M. A. F. HARRISON—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

To Shipp